

THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Opening of the Thirty-third Annual Meeting Yesterday—Appointment of Committees and Reports of Officers—The President's Address.

Addressed by Professor Hall, President Smart and Professor Webster—The Secretaryship.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture opened at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with all the members in attendance. After roll-call President Mitchell appointed L. B. Custer, William Crim, W. M. Cockran, N. B. Newman and H. La Tourette a Committee on Credentials. After transacting some other routine business the board adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

Upon reassembling, President Mitchell delivered his annual address. The President said that the State had been abundantly blessed; the wheat crop reached 40,831,000 bushels; the corn crop was good, and yielded 25,581,117 bushels. "The financial condition of the board," says the President, "is about the same as in my last annual address. The gross receipts of the State Fair were \$24,429.40, and the gross expenditures were \$29,702.80, so that a small balance was left over the current expenses. The bonded debt is \$30,000, and the interest annually accruing is \$2,400. Thus the prospect of the indebtedness being soon wiped out is not encouraging." The grounds are said to be too small for the accommodation of exhibitors, and it does not appear advisable to increase the indebtedness by purchasing more ground. He invites the attention of the board to the fact that the State Fair is well considered. The recommendation is made that relief be sought from the Legislature. The President also refers to the discontent which existed among a certain class of exhibitors at the close of the fair of 1883, and says: "But I am happy to say that all discontent among that class of exhibitors has disappeared and the best of feeling prevails, as evidenced by their grand exhibit and hearty co-operation at the last State Fair. Many of the manufacturers have erected beautiful buildings for their exhibits, and others are making arrangements to build, which adds much to the comfort of that class of exhibitors, and also makes a saving to the board." He urged the importance of Indiana attempting a fat stock show, thereby bringing into public notice the capabilities and facilities for producing and handling the product of the different sections of the country. He spoke of the active and practical work of the industrial association, and the importance of Indiana being properly represented at the World's Exposition at New Orleans. He made an appeal to the farmers in behalf of Purdue University, urging that better patronage and support be given to the college. State Geologist Collett was complimented for his labor in making the last year a success. The passage of stringent laws against the adulteration of food and medicine was recommended. He suggested also that the attention of the Legislature be called to the inferior work (the result of convict labor) sent into the State and sold to farmers. He alluded especially to the Tennessee wagons made by convicts and advertised as first-class. He thought all such material should be branded. In conclusion he thanked the board for the high honor conferred upon him. The address was referred to a committee, with instructions to report on the suggestions therein made.

Alexander Heron, as Secretary of the Board, submitted his report, in conclusion receipts from all sources \$35,231.82; expenditures, \$27,341.94, leaving a balance on hand of \$7,949.88. Then follows a detailed statement of the expenses for repairs, advertising, the bonded debt, and other matters. Sylvester Johnson, Treasurer, made his report, but it embraced nothing of interest not found in the Secretary's.

The reports of the several Superintendents of Departments at the State Fair were submitted and read.

Professor Hall, of Franklin College, addressed the board upon the subject: "The Farmer and Higher Education." He said that he was not a practical farmer, but when wearied with study he loved to turn to the country and find in it the rest and refreshment of his mind. As he had traveled over the State he had found that the farmer did not think the higher education was of practical value to him as a farmer. He knew this, because he had frequently argued with them, and he had found that the farmer who had a large number take the ground that higher education is of no value to their sons and daughters. They take the ground that the higher education is of value only to those who are going into the learned professions. Professor Hall said his own experience taught him that the farmer and the farmer's son needed the higher education just as much as others. What farmers need is not more natural ability, but a disciplined mind and a drilled intellect, that they may master the business of their occupation, which is not only an art but a science. With such discipline the farmers would not be overcome by the lightning-rod shark or the patent-chain man. Again, the farmer is under an obligation to support the cause of learning. Could the speaker have his way there would be boys and girls from every county in the State pouring into Purdue University. The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal for higher education among the sons and daughters of the farming class. He emphasized the fact that it was necessary for the farmer to awaken if he did not wish to be left behind in the great march of intelligence. On motion of Hon. Will Cumbach, a rising vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

Professor Smart, President of Purdue University, followed in a discussion on the subject, "What Can Our Agricultural College Do for the Farmers of Our State?" Professor Smart said that he was prepared to speak but a few minutes. He said that the University farm was used as an experiment station, and the result of these experiments are to be published and distributed over the State. Bulletin Nos. 1 and 2 were distributed among the members which, Professor Smart said, would be found more interesting than anything he could say, even if he should talk for three hours.

Professor Webster, a member of the faculty of Purdue University, was then introduced and spoke of the destructive influences of insects, confining his remarks to their destruction of corn and small grain. He said the country lost annually \$200,000,000 by the ravages of insects, and that Indiana alone lost \$200,000. He illustrated his address by charts, showing localities, extent of damage, etc.

The board will be in session again to-day, meeting this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The following programme will be carried out:

Reports from Committees: Finance, Rules, etc., Fair Grounds, Premium List, Geology, and Unfinished Business. Review of business matters.

1:30 o'clock p. m. Address by Dr. F. W. Fisk, of Greenfield, Subject, "Diversified Labor." 2:30 o'clock p. m. Address by Colonel J. H. Bridgeford, of Richmond, Ind. Subject, "French Agriculture and Breeding of Norman Horses." 3:30 o'clock p. m. Address by W. S. Vannatta, of Fowler, Ind. Subject, "Heredity as a Grading Cattle."

Nominations to all places of retiring members. The matter of selecting members to fill the places of those whose term expires with the present meeting is causing some interest, but if any log-rolling is going on, it is in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner. The most important position to be filled is that of Secretary, and there are said to be two or three candidates in embryo and one full fledged, the latter being Mr. Heron, the present incumbent. He has made a very accommodating and efficient Secretary, and the probabilities are that he will be re-elected, without much of a contest. It is barely possible that his competitors will not be in the field at all by the time the election takes place.

COURT LOCALS.

Complications Arising Out of the Assignment of Crittenden A. Cox.

The County Board Fix the Rate of Taxation at 55 Cents—Other Matters in the Courts.

Anna Loneragan yesterday recovered a judgment against John A. Messersmith and others, on a note for \$7,332.

The suit of Sarah J. Potter vs. Hannah J. Pate was dismissed in Room 2 yesterday, the death of the plaintiff being suggested.

The damage suit of Lewis E. Campbell vs. The I. and V. Road is on trial before Judge Taylor. The suit is from Morgan County. Campbell is suing for a right-of-way over his premises obtained by the defendant.

Henrietta and Frederick Buchert were arrested yesterday by the Sheriff, and gave bonds for their appearance in court in the sum of \$100 each, to answer to a charge of petit larceny. Their bonds were forfeited in the Criminal Court last week.

The case against William Moore was tried yesterday in the Criminal Court before a jury, and at a late hour a verdict of guilty with a two year sentence attached thereto was returned. Moore, with two companions, named Jerre Harrington and Joseph Weston, were indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit robbery upon Tim Griffin. The trial of the other two men will come up in a few days.

Nellie Teneyck has filed suit for divorce from Edward Teneyck, whom she married in August, 1883. She alleges that her husband deserted her last month. The Wabash Road is made a co-defendant in Edward's suit, which is for \$100,000. The household furniture was purchased on a lease on which \$25 is now due, and the firm from which it was purchased is threatening to foreclose. Prayer is made for an order on the railway company to account to the court for money now in its hands due Edward, and for a monthly allowance thereof for plaintiff's support.

Suit was filed yesterday by John C. Mattha and others to collect an account for \$700 on goods sold to Crittenden A. Cox. Demand is made for the goods and \$200 damages for detention. A similar suit was filed by Strobel & Wilken, of Cincinnati, to recover \$105.36 worth of goods and for \$500 damages, and by another firm for \$420 worth of goods and \$500 damages. These suits were brought to test the legality of the execution made by the Sheriff over a week ago, under which he was said to have sold the goods yesterday. David D. Long filed his complaint, alleging the appointment of J. L. Bloomer, assignee of Cox, who afterwards resigned in favor of Horace G. Steady, and who in turn resigned in favor of Lewis E. Campbell. Long alleges that on the 25th of December, before his assignment, Cox confessed judgment in favor of Joseph Gardner for \$3,311, and levy was made by the Sheriff, and advertisement was made for the sale.

It is alleged that the notices were not legally posted and printed. It is also alleged that Cox stated to certain parties a short time before the confession of the judgment that he was not indebted to any one except for merchandise, and that he had \$10,000, \$3,000 of which was wholly his business, and that he was worth \$5,000 over his indebtedness. These statements had also been made to the commercial agencies in order to obtain credit, but the complaint alleges that these statements are wholly untrue, and can not be reconciled with the existence of the debt upon which the judgment was had. The suit referred to was brought by Cox's own attorneys; judgment taken and execution issued by them, for money now in the hands of the wholly one of themselves as assignee. It is then alleged "that grave doubts have been expressed by divers of the creditors of Cox as to the validity of the judgment and the indebtedness upon which it was founded, and that such doubt is shared by this court, that it is fraudulent and without consideration," and that the judgment was intended as a preference over the other creditors of Cox, with the intent to absorb the goods thereby. Prayer is made in the complaint for an order restraining further proceedings by the Sheriff under the execution, and for ten days in which to present evidence touching the validity of the judgment, after which a perpetual injunction is wanted. Judge Walker granted a restraining order till January 17.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded on Tuesday, January 6, as reported by Steeg & Bernham, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1048:

Simon P. Martin and wife to Thomas G. Davis, warranty deed to lot 42 in North Place addition to the city of Indianapolis. 500 00

Rosa Perry Alpin, widow, to John A. May, warranty deed to lot 52 in Drake & Mayhew's second addition to the city of Indianapolis. 50 00

Mary Ward and husband to Mary A. Ward, warranty deed to lot 3 in Pierce's subdivision of lots 7, 8 and 9 in square 28 in Drake's addition to the city of Indianapolis. 1,500 00

William Wallace, receiver, to Albert and Edwin Johnson, receiver's deed to part of lot 18 in David D. Butler's College of Commerce addition to the city of Indianapolis. 1,500 00

William Wallace, receiver, to Ethel L. Redburn, receiver's deed to part of lot 18 in David D. Butler's College of Commerce addition to the city of Indianapolis. 1,500 00

John Wehrly and wife to the Indianapolis Building and Loan Association No. 2, of Indianapolis, warranty deed to lots 1 and 2 in John H. Vary's subdivision of block 1 and part of block 34 in Holmes' West End addition to the city of Indianapolis. 292 07

Thomas E. Chandler, et al., to Sarah Bradley, warranty deed to part of lots 7 and 8 in Wright's subdivision of part of outlet lot 1 in the city of Indianapolis. 300 00

William Sullivan and wife to John E. Atwater, warranty deed to lot 36 in E. T. S. K. and A. E. Fletcher's Woodlawn addition to the city of Indianapolis. 1,600 00

Conveyances, 8; consideration, \$8,792 07

IRON HIGHWAYS.

How the Chicago Traffic is Divided at the Present Time.

Cars Detained Six and Eight Months in New England States—A Road That Has Been Barely Able to Pay the Interest on Its Debts.

A citizen of Evansville has brought suit against the E. and T. H. for \$20,000 damages. If the Erie keeps on with its peculiar economy, it will be housing its cars before the snow storms are expected during the winter months.

There will be a meeting of the General Managers of the Chicago and Ohio River pool in this city to-morrow. A large number of prominent railway officials will attend. All of the local agents are hustling for New Orleans business, and some of the lines have men employed to work the State for large parties. There has been no break in rates as yet.

A dispatch was received here yesterday from Chicago announcing that the passenger agents of east-bound roads had adjourned at 2:30 p. m. without making any provision for the restoration of rates.

It is understood that the Illinois Central and Evansville and Terre Haute Roads are very anxious for admittance to the Chicago and Ohio River pool, while the Wabash is holding back because it is not satisfied with its percentage. Commissioner Richardson was in St. Louis, last week, it is said for the purpose of endeavoring to bring the Wabash into the pool.

The proposition to weigh live stock consigned to lines comprising the Indianapolis east-bound pool is a good one and should be acted upon at once. The majority of the railroads in favor of it are the shippers are not. This system is in operation in all of the larger cities throughout the country, and the only wonder is that it was not brought into existence here long ago.

A large portion of the Indianapolis roads continue to use slack coal, much to the dissatisfaction of engineers and firemen. The latter kick the hardest, however, for in order to keep her "booming," they are compelled to throw in coal almost constantly. A large number of persons hold that instead of saving the roads lose money by using slack coal. Hard coal is used by nearly all of the more important Eastern roads, while in the far West a considerable amount of wood is burned in locomotives.

The annual meeting of the Belt directors was held yesterday, when it was determined to declare a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend. A surplus of 6 per cent. of the capital stock remains in the treasury after meeting all expenses. According to the report of Superintendent Hams, of the Stockyards, nearly 1,000 more hogs were received in 1884 than in 1883. The cattle receipts for 1884 were 931,121, and the receipts for 1883 will show that of 1,000,000 hogs were received. The stockholders will meet in February for the election of directors. The annual report will show net earnings of about \$70,000, of which \$60,000 will have been paid in dividends.

The new lines to Chicago may have had their maximum effect last year, though we can not be certain of this; but they are not likely very soon to carry a much larger share of the traffic than they got last year, and their effect on rates has probably been fully felt, as they may now be said to be established lines. But the Chicago traffic is now so divided that the growth of it profits any one of the old roads much less than it used to. The Lake Shore, when the great growth of traffic came in the latter part of 1879, was carrying about 25 per cent. of the whole freight and 30 per cent. of the live stock; now only about 15 per cent. of the freight and 20 per cent. of the live stock. Then an increase of 500,000 tons in the yearly shipments gave 100,000 tons; now it will give it but 50,000. A growth of through business or an advance in through rates is therefore much less important to it than it used to be.

In commenting on the recent financial statement of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Road, the Railroad Gazette says: "It seems, then, that this company can not afford to have its business get any worse. For the past year it has barely been able to pay the interest on its debts, and in the last half of it not quite that. The immediate outlook for it is not brilliant. Whatever may happen to through traffic (which may easily be more profitable in the first half of 1885 than it was last year, but at present, including passenger traffic, is probably less so), the lumber business, which for several years has been an important source of earnings to this road, is going to be very much less this year, and general local business can hardly be better than a year ago for some months to come at least. This may not greatly matter in the case of roads that have been earning a considerable surplus, but the Michigan Central has no margin over fixed charges left."

But there can be no doubt that the general complaint of the detention of cars in New England is well founded. This is due, in the first place, to the delay of consignees in unloading their freight; and secondly, to the laxity of the management of some roads in requiring the prompt unloading of the cars they deliver to the consignees. In some of the manufacturing towns—and this is especially true of paper-making places—many car loads of materials are delivered on the side tracks of the mills, and there being no adequate storage houses, the goods are enticed to remain on the cars until they are wanted, storage room being thus secured at the expense of the owners of the cars. In this way cars have been detained for months, in some cases six or eight months. So, too, shippers who start out with freight "bound for cars and a market," detain the cars consigned to them till they can dispose of their merchandise at a satisfactory price; and, where the goods are not perishable, this may be for weeks and possibly for months. This extraordinary detention of cars at one large manufacturing city of Massachusetts came to be such an outrageous evil that the Clearing House Association was recently forced to take some action in the premises, and the roads which deliver the cars to the consignees at this place have been notified that they will be required to pay demurrage for every day that a car is detained after forty-eight hours from the time it is delivered.—Railroad Gazette.

Local Courts.

Room No. 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. August Besonies vs. George W. Wishard et al. Suit on note. Judgment for \$115.40. Lewis E. Campbell vs. The Indianapolis

and Vincennes Railroad Company. Suit for damages. On trial by court.

Room No. 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Sarah J. Patterson vs. Hannah J. Pate. Death of plaintiff suggested. Cause dismissed.

Anna Loneragan vs. John A. Messersmith et al. Note. Judgment for \$7,332. Ann Wilson vs. James Green. Suit to quiet title. On trial by court.

Room No. 3—Hon. L. C. Walker, Judge. Acheson Harden vs. James W. Hess et al. Suit on account. Judgment for \$401.57. Joseph H. Gaylord vs. William H. A. Dall et al. Suit on note. Dismissed.

Moses Bessinger et al. vs. William Selkling. Suit on account. Judgment for \$59.80. David D. Long, assignee, vs. George H. Carter, Sheriff, et al. Injunction. Defendants restrained from disposing of any of the goods of Crittenden A. Cox until the 17th day of January.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. Pierre Norton, Judge. State vs. William Moore. Assault and battery with intent to commit robbery. Sentenced to two years north.

A WONDERFUL CAREER.

A Sketch of Colonel George W. Williams, the Colored Orator of Ohio.

Colonel George W. Williams, the colored orator of Ohio, late of Boston and later of New York, is here. Williams is an interesting character. A few years ago he graduated from an Eastern college, went to Cincinnati, studied law with Alfonso Taft, and about 1878 was elected to the Legislature. He was eloquent, and being the only colored member attracted not a little attention. He is of medium size, slight build, probably thirty-eight years old, wears a moustache, is rather handsome, of a copper color, dresses well and bears himself with dignity. At the Legislature he became rather intimate with Fleischmann, the great baker of Cincinnati, who was also a member. Fleischmann is very wealthy, had a great deal of business, and employed Williams to act as his Secretary.

At that time the Legislature of Ohio adjourned every three weeks from Friday to Monday, when Fleischmann would go to his home at Cincinnati and spend Sunday. He had the best quarters he could get in the Neil House, the prime hotel of Columbus, while Williams' rooms were located in a less expensive and less convenient quarter of the city. During the time Williams was acting as private Secretary to Fleischmann, the latter started to go home one Friday night, but he missed the train, and returned to the hotel late at night. He was surprised to find a light in his room. He was surprised to find Williams sitting up in bed, and Williams was surprised the greater, however, when Fleischmann fired him out on the top of his boot and summarily dismissed him from his employ.

Williams has much ability and as great energy as any colored man in the colored race—two volumes. It was good. He showed it to Governor Foster, of Ohio, and the latter was so fascinated with it that he advanced \$5,000, it is said, to publish the book. The book is now in press.

From Ohio, Williams drifted East. He claimed to practice law at Boston and New York. He never made any money, so far as his acquaintances could see, yet he always had plenty of it. He made trips to the foreign countries, and with letters from the President, Secretary of State and other distinguished Americans, he was received by the Kings and principal rulers of the globe. He was lionized. Returning here, he represented himself as being interested in opening a new country. He said he was going for many months and days, now with distinguished men, living at the Hoffman House in New York, the Ebbitt in Washington, and other fashionable hotels, at great expense, and yet it cannot be ascertained where he is employed or from whence he gets his means of living.

A gentleman said to him here to-day: "Colonel, I marvel at your good clothes, full face, plenty of money, and no work. As a cheery character, you seem to be a success."

The result of grain farming and stock raising, says the Canadian Breeder, may be summed up as follows: The grain farmer spends all his energies in getting all he can out of the land during the short space intervening between the beginning of spring work and the end of harvest, or perhaps he may have a few acres of wheat which he sows in the fall, and as spring opens, waits till the advent of spring to renew its growth, while the stock breeder has his work at his hand the whole year round, but his herd matures the land, reaps the crop and carries it to market.

Woman's Suffering and Relief. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story. I was affected with kidney and urinary trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop Bitters.

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Sausalito, Tenn., May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 3, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

Mrs. FANNIE GREEN, \$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 'done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters'; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and 'dyspepsia.'"

R. M. Auburn, N. Y.

So, BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1879.

Sir—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it did me more good than all the doctors.

Miss S. B. BOONE.

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green hair on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Snow Cake.—Three-fourths of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, one cup corn starch, two cups flour, one and one-half teaspoonsful of baking powder; mix corn starch, flour and baking powder together; add the butter and sugar alternately with the milk; lastly add the white of seven eggs; flavor to taste.

Tea.—People must consult their own tastes as to the kind of tea. Mixed is the best to use with ice. Allow one teaspoonful for each person. Use boiling water, but do not boil the tea, and use while fresh. Tea is best made in an earthen pot—never in tin. Iced tea should be made several hours before it is needed, and then set upon ice. When ready to use it, sweeten and drink without milk or cream. Use cracked ice to put in the glass.

Oyster Croquettes.—Take the hard end of the oyster, leaving the other end in nice shape for a soup or stew; scald them, then chop fine and add an equal weight of potatoes rubbed through a colander; to one pound of this add two ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of mace and one-half gill of cream; make in small rolls, dip in egg and grated bread, and fry in deep fat.

Marble Cake.—For white part: One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, five cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, whites of eight eggs; flavor with lemon. Dark part: One-half cup of butter, two cups of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk, four cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, yolks of eight eggs, one whole egg, spices of all kinds. Put in a pan, first a layer of dark, then a layer of light, and finish with a dark layer.

Chicken Salad.—To two large boiled fowls (cold) take two large heads of celery or four small ones; having removed all the skin and the fat cut the meat from the bones into very small pieces. It is best not to mix the dressing with salad until just before it is to be eaten. Put into a porcelain kettle the gravy from the chicken, one-half pint of vinegar, one-half pint of sweet oil or melted butter, one large tablespoonful of mustard, one small teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, the yolks of eight eggs beaten and stirred in just before being taken off, one teaspoonful of cream stirred in to the dressing when cold; mix together with a silver fork, and garnish with celery tops.

Vienna Coffee.—Leach or filter the coffee through a French filter, or any of the many coffee-pots that filter instead of boiling the coffee; allow one tablespoonful of ground coffee to each person, and one extra for the pot. Put one quart of water into a milk boiler, or, if you have none, into a pitcher in a pall of boiling water; put it where the water will keep boiling, beat the white of an egg to a froth, then add to the egg three tablespoonfuls of cold milk, mix the egg and cold milk thoroughly together; when hot, remove the cream from the fire and add the egg and cold milk; stir all together briskly for a minute or two, and then serve.

GRANDMOTHER'S REMEDY BITTERS.

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies DID CURE in most cases. With the use of her medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of remedies for the powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

It is invaluable for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, MIGRAINE, etc., while curing will not hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes: "My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague, and his health was so low that I then sent for MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS and in a short time the boy was quite well."

E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes: "Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

E. L. SCARLETT, Manager. R. G. DUN & Co., Proprietors.

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The oldest, best, most trustworthy and most reliable establishment of the kind in the world, having 118 branch offices, fully equipped and in good running order, or three to be more than any other Agency has of actually working. For over 40 years we have enjoyed an unrivaled reputation for honesty, reliability and fair dealing, and we have unlimited resources for conducting our business successfully. We invite a test of our quality by the present rate of Indian Bells.

SOLAR TIP SHOES

We have made a specialty of this Solar Tip shoe for boys' WEAR for years. We make a permanent friend of THE SOLAR TIP. Beware of imitations called by names so nearly the Solar Tip as to deceive. Trade-mark and "JOHN MASHLER & Co." is fully on the sole of each shoe.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from sore and indigestion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to E. J. JOHNSON, (C. LEWIS, NEW YORK).

WHISKY HABITS cured with Dooley's Compound. Dooley's Compound is a challenge investigation. It is a pure, reliable, and safe remedy. Dooley's Compound is a challenge investigation. It is a pure, reliable, and safe remedy.

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TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST! Place a tea-spoon down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE INDIANA

STATE SENTINEL

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The Recognized Leading Democratic

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The Largest, Best and Cheapest Weekly

in the West at only

ONE DOLLAR.

As heretofore, an uncompromising enemy

of Monopolies in whatever form appearing,

and especially to the spirit of subsidy, as

embodied in the

PRESENT THIEVING TARIFF.

TO INDIANA DEMOCRATS: Since issuing our

last annual prospectus you have achieved a glorious

victory in your State and aided materially in

transferring the National Government once more

into Democratic hands. Your triumph has been

as complete as your faithfulness through